



The GW Hatchet

Summer Record

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C. Monday, May 13, 1985



photo by Scott DeGasperis

A euphoric graduate with his GW education worth upwards of \$30,000 is certainly well-prepared to take on the world. For more on graduation, see p. 15.

Welcome to the working week

GW class of 1985

Approximately 2,150 students graduated from GW during separate commencement ceremonies on Sunday, May 5.

University President Lloyd Elliott, present at all ceremonies, conferred honorary degrees and degrees in course to the graduates.

Victor Kiam, chairman of the board of the Remington Electric Razor Company, delivered an address to the graduates of the School of Government and Business Administration and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

At the graduation ceremony for the School of Public and International Affairs, Charles Z. Wick, director of the United States Information Agency, addressed the graduates and was given an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Daniel Yankelovich, chairman of

Yankelovich, Skelly and White, spoke to the graduates of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and was bestowed with an honorary Doctor of Public Service degree.

Secretary of Education William J. Bennett spoke at the graduation ceremony for the School of Education and Human Development and received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree.

At the graduation ceremony for Columbian College of Arts and Science, Julius Axelrod, Nobel Laureate in Medicine and Physiology, addressed the graduates and was honored with a Distinguished Service Award.

Erich Bloch, director of the National Science Foundation, spoke to the graduates of the School of Engineering and Applied Science and received an honorary Doctor of Science degree.

Donna Nelson

University to lease Riverside Towers

by Jim Clarke
Contributing Editor

The University plans to lease the Riverside Towers Hotel at 2201 Virginia Avenue as for use as additional student housing in the fall, Director of Housing Ann E. Webster said Friday.

Though no contract has been signed, the Office of Housing and Residence Life expects to place 100 students in the building when the fall semester begins. There will be 22 single rooms and 39 doubles.

The Riverside Towers Hotel can accommodate up to 147 students, but the District's Board of Zoning Adjustment will initially allow only the 100 because of problems related to parking and the restaurant in the basement of the building, according to Webster.

The building will be leased to help handle the increased demand for University housing created by the 1350 new freshmen expected to attend GW next fall.

Webster has been told that the lease, which is in the final stages of negotiations, will cover five years and will include an option to buy the building. Neither party in the negotiations would

comment on the cost of leasing the building.

"Students who lived in the Everglades last year but were forced to participate in other apartment lotteries because of the building's conversion to a lower-classman residence hall will have the first chance to live in the new building. Then, students eligible for apartments, who wanted them but did not get them in the lottery will be contacted. Housing has a list of these students who have asked the office to notify them if apartment spaces became available. Incoming freshmen will be the last group considered for spaces in the new building.

"I expect to fill the building up with the first three groups," Webster said.

The Riverside Towers Hotel was built in 1956 and is currently owned and operated by the Potomac Hotel Group. The company owns 10 area hotels, including One Washington Circle and The Intrigue Hotel on New Hampshire Avenue.

Approximately half of the rooms in the building are currently leased by the State Department to house members of

(See HOUSING, p. 13)

Inside

Spring Fling, Thurston Block Party photo treasure trove, p. 7

New taste of Gator isn't the real thing, p. 9

50's Quarter replaces Gineproch as men's basketball coach, p. 20



GW Historian Kayser dies of cardiac arrest

by Judith Evans
Contributing Editor

Dean Elmer Louis Kayser, professor emeritus of European history at GW and the man who is credited with bestowing upon the school's athletic teams the nickname of "The Colonials," died of a cardiac arrest at the Potomac Valley Nursing Center in Rockville on April 28.

A memorial service for Kayser was held on May 2 at the St. Albans Church in Northwest Washington. Dr. Seymour Alpert, a longtime friend of Kayser, delivered the eulogy. Alpert outlined the many contributions that Kayser had made to the GW community and the varied accomplishments of his long career as a professor at the University.

"We know his many and varied accomplishments. 'Mr. George Washington,' as he was so aptly called, was truly a man for all seasons—beloved and respected by all who knew him. His association with the George Washington University started in 1914 and continued for an unprecedented period of 71 years," Alpert said.

Alpert added, "No person in the history of the University has had such a profound influence on students and associates. There never was one liked him and there never will be. We will not see his like again. He personified the best qualities of excellence, leadership and dedication in every position from student, professor of history, Secretary of the University,

Dean of University Students, University Marshal to University Historian—to mention a few."

Born in 1896 in Georgetown, Kayser was educated in District schools, and graduated from Old Western High School in 1914.

Kayser received a bachelor's degree from GW in 1917 and a master's degree the next year. In 1932, he received his doctorate from Columbia University of New York.

Kayser was appointed as a history instructor when he graduated in 1917. He served briefly in the Army during World War I and then came back to the University. From 1918 to 1927, he served as Secretary of GW in addition to teaching. And from

(See KAYSER, p. 16)



Elmer Louis Kayser

GW budget increase will not affect tuition rate

by Anthony K. Ruffin
Hatchet Staff Writer

The University's fiscal 1985-86 budget will increase 8.5 percent to \$150 million, but the tuition rate will not increase beyond the 9.5 percentage proposed in January, according to a report issued by GW's Office of the Budget.

Director of the Budget Robert Shoup said yesterday the 8.5 percent increase will include increases in University salaries and classified wages, and faculty fringe benefits such as social security, retirement plans, hospitalization, and unemployment.

The budget also increases graduate student stipends by 15 percent (\$180,000), financial aid by 9.5 percent (\$644,000), and equipment and other University expenses by 5 percent.

Shoup said these increases are not as completely dependent on higher tuitions as many students may think because the University gets a sizeable investment revenue from other resources including the auxiliary investments program and investment properties.

"If we had only the tuition revenues to offset the University budget ... we would be in tough shape," Shoup said.

"We need to rely to the University population that over the past few years we have had tuition increases ... but it is not these tuition increases that totally support the University ... it is everything combined, including investment revenues," Shoup added.

Shoup believes if GW is to maintain or increase its academic

reputation, tuition increases are necessary.

"We are a private school so we do not get as much federal support as a school like the University of Maryland ... tuition increases are important," Shoup said.

A recent study compiled by the University of Notre Dame listed the average tuition rates of 35 "comparative" colleges at \$8,446 in 1984-85 and \$7,744 in 1983-84. GW tuition rates in those years were \$6,710 and \$6,100 respectively.

The University has experienced a surge in enrollment in the past year which may help to offset the 6 million dollar deficit the University incurred a few years ago, Shoup said.

This year's budget will also include a \$612,000 reserve for

deficit reduction which is being recommended for the first time. If University enrollment projections and tuition income estimates are not realized, the reserve will be allocated to individual schools, colleges and the Gelman Library, as one of many steps needed to make improvements. Funds for improvements were cut in 1982-83 and 1983-84 because of the deficit.

"Right now we can say that we are optimistic about upcoming student enrollment from what we hear from our admissions office," Shoup said. But he also feels it is almost impossible for the University to predict a surge and decline tuition pattern beyond the late 1980's. He will predict, however, that the University will not be forced to increase tuitions beyond the 10 percent mark, barring any serious economic crises.

GWUSA President Ira Gubernick believes the budget is fair, but also believes the University must work to decrease tuition rates in coming years.

Gubernick said the next few years at GW will mark a transition period as far as improving student programs because going to college in the District is becoming more

popular.

He said the University is attracting more students than ever before because the tuition is less than neighboring schools, while the quality of education is comparable. By keeping tuition lower without decreasing campus programs and facilities, the University will continue to attract more students, Gubernick added.

Shoup said because of GWUSA and other student participation, the Budget Committee has been able to understand student needs better. The 1985-86 budget, according to Shoup, is "on target" and should improve the financial situation at GW.

The Office of the Budget also said if current enrollment statistics are stable, predicted tuition rates can be devised more easily. This allows students to plan their tuition payments better.

Shoup is confident the budget will help stimulate growth at GW and feels the GW community must work with his office to bring about change. "We can not make people agree with our position, but there is no reason why they cannot understand it," he added.



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Gubernick returns programming to PB

by Alan R. Cohen
Editor-in-Chief

The GW Student Association (GWUSA) Senate passed Sunday, April 21, with nine in favor and one abstention, the 1985-86 Senate Finance Committee budget proposal which includes an increase in funding for most student organizations, as well as a plan to return all of the GWUSA executive programming activities to the Program Board.

The Senate allocated a total of \$217,120. The Program Board received \$123,200; the GWUSA executive was given \$58,500; and other student organizations received a total of \$25,005.

The Senate will retain \$10,415 as a buffer to be used for student groups that have not yet received funding and for groups that go over their budgets, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Ed Howard said on Friday.

The buffer includes \$2,000 which will be given in the fall to the Program Board as part of a

plan proposed by GWUSA President Ira Gubernick to return all programming functions to the Program Board.

"The \$2,000 will be given to Program Board in the fall with the implicit understanding that it is to be used for GW Olympics and the Marvin Center parties that were put on by GWUSA this year," Howard said Friday.

Gubernick said returning programming functions to Program Board would result in a clearer definition of roles for both organizations.

"We're trying to define the roles a little bit more than in the past," Gubernick said. "What we're doing is taking programming that we've been doing and giving it back to Program Board. In the meantime, we'll be able to cut our budget and spend our money on things such as computer software for our office."

Program Board Chairman Frank Farricker referred to the move as "an excellent gesture on

Ira's part." Both Farricker and Gubernick stated they had put the controversial 1985 student elections behind them. Farricker regained his Program Board chairmanship by defeating former Program Board Treasurer Mike Sonnabend in a Thurston Hall re-vote on April 25. Farricker lost the original election to Sonnabend by only 29 votes. Gubernick subsequently appointed Sonnabend as vice president for student activities.

Farricker and Gubernick described the atmosphere between them on Thursday as one of "cooperation."

"It's not Student Association against Program Board. I'm looking forward to working with Frank, not against him," said Gubernick. He added, "The biggest loss for Student Association is not having our name attached to programs, but we'll get publicity in other ways."

Funds allocated to other student organizations were

divided into granted and matching. Granted funds are given outright to organizations, and matching funds are given in amounts equal to what each organization can raise. The Student Bar Association will receive the largest allocation, pending next year's allocation to the Medical School Council and a Senate Finance Committee investigation into the budgeting practices of the Engineers' Council. The Student Bar Association was given \$4,000 in matching funds.

The College Democrats (CD), of which Senate Finance Committee Chairman Howard is vice president, is currently the second highest funded student group on campus, having been allocated \$3,000 in GWUSA funds. The CD's requested a total of \$5,587.50 and received \$2,000 granted and \$1,000 in matching funds. The \$3,000 total is up \$500 from last year's combined total of \$2,500.

The College Republicans (CR),



Ed Howard

in comparison, requested a total of \$1,500 and only received \$50 granted and \$600 in matching funds. This total is a \$150 decrease over last year's combined total of \$800 for the CR's.

CR Chairman Geoffrey Paulin said he did not believe the reduction in funding was a result of any rivalry between the CD's and the CR's, but he felt the funding cut was unwarranted.

The Report of the Committee for Financial Affairs, issued by the Senate finance committee, contained an explanation for the funding decrease and excep-

(See SENATE, p. 13)

Sex discrimination decision released

by Andrew P. Molloy
Special to the Hatchet

Former Hatchet News Editor Donna Nelson has decided not to appeal a decision by the University-appointed mediator in her sex discrimination grievance. The decision stated that there was no basis for her charge that she was denied the paper's position of editor-in-chief because of sex discrimination.

Nelson, who has agreed to remain on the paper as managing editor, acknowledged yesterday that she felt she received support and encouragement from officials within the University administration.

In a somewhat surprising move, editor-in-chief Alan R. Cohen also appointed Merv Keizer as managing editor. Keizer was The GW Hatchet's music editor since last September; Nelson had been one of two news editors. It has been three years since The GW Hatchet had two managing editors.

There had been some uncertainty if Nelson would serve on the paper at all in the wake of the grievance procedure. After losing her bid for the editorship in March, Nelson filed a sex discrimination grievance with the University claiming that the staff's decision had been affected by sex bias. Nelson decided not to appeal the April 18 decision by Carlton Hadden of GW's Equal Employment Activities Office. Hadden's decision stated that he found no indication that discrimination by sex was involved in the Hatchet's selection of Cohen.

Hatchet Production Coordinator Jennifer Clement said yesterday that on April 14, two days after the Hatchet first learned that Nelson had filed a grievance, Nelson told her that, "She did not believe that she personally had been discriminated against ... she also said that she didn't feel that any other female member of staff had been discriminated against."

Former Hatchet Editor-in-Chief George M. Bennett expressed sim-

ilar sentiments early last week. "The charges were completely groundless. I find it difficult to believe that she [Nelson] believed them herself."

This concern was exacerbated by comments made by Nelson indicating that she was getting strong support in the grievance from officials in Rice Hall and other administrative offices. In comments to Hatchet staff members, Nelson said several administrators including Dean of Students Gail Short Hanson, Associate Provost Marianne

Phelps, and members of the Student Activities Office (SAO), suggested that, in their opinion, pursuing the grievance would result most likely in a decision in her favor.

In an interview last week Hanson said the staff of the Hatchet had "probably" "misinterpreted" what Donna had said about Rice Hall. Hanson said that her role was strictly that of an advisor who informed Nelson of her "alternatives in the case."

"I cautioned her that anyone who takes that step [filing the

grievance] pays a rather dear price," Hanson said.

Marianne Phelps, associate provost, refused to comment on any conversations she had with Nelson. "Any conversation we had is between her [Nelson] and me," she said. Phelps would not deny, however, that she might have encouraged Nelson by mak-

(See GRIEVANCE, p. 19)

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Editorials

Get involved

Now that press pundits have proclaimed a new era of campus activism, and campuses around the country have become spawning grounds for non-violent protest, we must ask, has GW been left behind?

The recent surge in activism, sparked by students at Columbia University who went on a hunger strike and also chained and blockaded the doors of a main University building, has inspired college students of the '80s to step outside of their selfish image and emulate their '60s counterparts. The students wanted the University to divest its holdings in South Africa and in companies that deal in South Africa.

With that gesture, protests have sprung up on campuses as diametric as Berkeley and Harvard. The vast majority of the protests center around the respective university's financial stake in companies that deal in South Africa, a country that has adopted a policy of racial separation, or apartheid.

President Reagan's Central American policy, racial discrimination, and financial aid cuts have also given the students impetus to vent actively their displeasure. But strangely enough, in a city where many of these policies are decided, the GW campus community has remained conspicuously silent.

The South African embassy in Washington, where daily protest arrests have become *de rigueur*, has only seen one organized protest effort of GW students. Approximately 100 members of the GW student body showed, and 16 felt strongly enough to get arrested. This is encouraging, but it is not enough.

To a certain degree, much of the current activism—like '60s activism—can be seen as political dilettantism. This, however, should not discourage students from searching their consciences. With an undergraduate population approaching 5000, all of whom live in or around the major political center of the Western world, we feel students here should take a more active stance in questioning their roles and this University's role in achieving important social change, both here and abroad.

Divest Wick

For those of you who thought Secretary of Education William Bennett was, to say the least, an unfortunate choice for a graduation speaker, there's more. It came in the form of a bad sequel by the name of Charles Z. Wick, head of the U.S. Information Agency. Wick embarrassed this year's SPIA graduating class with a speech of stunning irrelevancy and inappropriateness.

Perhaps Wick was too busy to compose an original address and, out of desperation, read the text from an old Lyndon Larouche fundraiser speech. Whatever the motivation, Wick chose to devote his time not to heaping laurels on the graduates or discussing the lofty ideals of statesmanship; he red-baited and it was way out of line.

In his speech Wick blamed Soviet propaganda for our missile inferiority in Europe, for the death of an attache in Pakistan, and for the lack of unanimous approval for President Reagan's "Star Wars" defense plan. And just in case we, in the audience, didn't know that the Soviets were the bad guys, he played a tape recording of what a jammed Voice of America radio broadcast sounds like. (For those of you who didn't get a chance to hear it, it sounds like static.)

Graduation ceremonies are special times for families and friends. They want to feel joy for their loved one and pride for the educational institution he or she attended. They do not fly out from California, Missouri or Texas to hear overplayed "Evil Empire" political tirades about the immorality of Soviet propaganda from a guy who assembled a "blacklist" of people who should not be allowed to speak outside the U.S. At the time and place of a college graduation, they could not, and should not, care less.

It is no secret that GW is a university seeking greater prestige. One important way to accomplish this is to imbue alumni with a sense of loyalty and pride toward their alma mater. But as long as the Wicks and Bennetts of this world are given honorary degrees or are allowed to poison important GW ceremonies with hypocritical political grandstanding, don't expect too much great word of mouth—especially from the class of 1985.

The GW Hatchet

Alan R. Cohen, editor-in-chief

Donna Nelson, managing editor Merv Keizer, managing editor

Judith Evans, Jim Clarke, Rich Katz, contributing editors
Rick Santos, Jeff Levine, photos

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Tom Donegan, advertising manager
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THE BITBURG SAGA:

ALMOST
MR. REAGAN PASSES ON, IN SPITE OF UNANIMOUS PUBLIC OPPOSITION.



Blame it all on Ronald Reagan

As I sat in my car on the last day of classes this past April, I began to wonder, "Why the hell am I sitting here waiting for a god-damned parking place?"

Who did I blame? I didn't blame Bob Guarasci or Ira Gubernick; Bob was busy going on trips to Chicago and Ira hadn't been around long enough to merit any real heat. I didn't blame Lloyd Elliot because I'm not really sure who he is or what he's supposed to do. I didn't blame anyone directly responsible, as a matter of fact. The person at whom I vented my anger was our President, Mr. Ronald Reagan.

I knew Mr. Reagan wasn't in a position to correct G.W.'s parking problem. I knew, in fact, that Mr. Reagan probably wasn't even aware that G.W. had a parking problem. (I decided that he must know that G.W. existed, as we are only a few blocks from his house.) I blamed him because I feel that he is wrong. He is very wrong. Thus, he was a readily available target of my wrath. I knew he did bad things and had bad ideas.

I knew he associated with, and even hired, other people that were also wrong, but were not as visible, given their subordinate roles to the President. They were

not as appealing as targets. I knew that Ronald Reagan had sent troops to invade Grenada for petty and insufficient reasons. I knew that he would have loved to grab Jamaica and Haiti as well, but had lost interest since his short attention span had run out after giving the first order. I knew that

Matt Mahaffie

Ronald Reagan had hired James Watt to safeguard (safeguard?) this country's parks and forests. James Watt turned out to be a raving lunatic who decided that as long as the end of the world was coming soon anyway, we should let anyone with enough money go out and rape our environment as they please.

I knew that Ronald Reagan considered one of the largest and most powerful countries on this planet to be an evil empire from which he would have to protect the rest of the world. I knew that Ronald Reagan had hired William Bennett to be Secretary of Education, and William Bennett says American college students are a bunch of deadbeats. So, he is

going to make it impossible for hundreds of thousands of Americans to receive an education. I knew that Ronald Reagan was intending to reduce social security benefits and push a couple hundred thousand more Americans under the poverty line after promising those same Americans he wouldn't, in order to secure their votes.

I knew that Ronald Reagan was raising defense spending at a time when this country is experiencing problems servicing an already astronomical national debt. I knew that Ronald Reagan was constantly finding ways to increase the wealth of the already wealthy, and neglecting those Americans who need his help the most.

Ronald Reagan may not be responsible for a lot of the things that bother me about this world, but he is an easy target at whom to get mad. So next time you are 20 minutes late for a class because you couldn't find a parking place, or you have to wait five minutes for those crummy elevators in the Marvin Center, don't just get mad in general—get mad at your President. I do it. It's easy.

Matt Mahaffie is a senior majoring in international business.

Opinion

D.C. rent control bill removes safety net for poor

Former D.C. Council member Douglas E. Moore said the recent rent control debate had "wandered so far from the real issue... to help low-to-moderate income people obtain decent, safe and sanitary housing at affordable rates."

I have never heard truer words spoken, and it is unfortunate they were not heeded by the D.C. City Council when they were deciding the fate of the District's housing situation.

Because the tenants of my apartment complex fought for years to get maintenance improvements from realtors who were not interested in making them, I understand the plight of attempting to acquire decent housing.

I am sure other tenants who have suffered from housing problems had also hoped the City Council would do more than redress the housing problem in the

District—we had hoped for a solution.

Instead, what the council gave us was a middle of the road "substitute" bill which leans more toward the city's landlords than to the tenants who are forced to live in deplorable housing units.

This substitute bill now includes provisions that give realtors a 12 percent rent increase on vacant units and the same rate when they file hardship petitions, instead of 10 percent under the old law. The bill also exempts single-family homes from rent controls as they become vacant, and it lifts controls on buildings that are 80 percent or more vacant.

But the provision that will affect our city's low-income tenants the most is the vacancy decontrol measure first introduced by Council member John Ray. The measure will lift

rent controls on vacated apartment buildings if the District's vacancy rate is at least 6 percent.

To aid tenants, Ray also incorporated into his bill a measure to create a \$15 million tenant subsidy program, which the Council adopted in its substitute bill.

It would be well worth it to create such a fund, but my only

Anthony K. Ruffin

question is, "Where is it going to come from?" Surely the city is not going to donate it.

The Council does not see this bill as being detrimental to the housing situation. They feel that by instituting these provisions, realtors will be encouraged to take the risks involved with upgrading apartment buildings without worrying about losing their investments.

Andrew Corley, President of the Washington Real Estate Brokers Association, said in a testimony before the City Council his group felt compelled to speak out about the problems rent control had caused, such as allowing tenants to get away with not paying their full rents.

"Here's how. He moves in and pays the first month's rent, then he creates a few code violations, gets the inspector out and gets the violations cited and uses them as a defense against non-payment of rent," Corley sarcastically stated.

According to Corley, the old rent control law encouraged tenants to create code violations which caused realtors to take their properties off the rental market.

It seems ridiculous for tenants to lobby so hard against vacancy decontrol if they are totally responsible for the damages to their apartment units. It is in their favor to keep their properties

well-kept because most of the tenants are not in the position to find more expensive apartments.

I will admit the old rent control law had problems and left no room for rejuvenating our city's rental stock. But my only fear is that the new rent control bill will gradually force low-income tenants out of the District.

As of today, the vacancy rate in the District is about 2 percent, but as more people move in from the suburbs, they probably will be able to afford to pay high rents.

I feel the District does need a rent control law, but the D.C. City Council should have thought more about the city's poor residents than about the realtor's investments. The law may help realtors bring some properties back to life. I only hope it does not cause tenants to kill their hope of getting decent housing.

Anthony K. Ruffin is a senior majoring in journalism.

'Tranquility that supports tyranny is collusion'

"He may be a son of a bitch but at least he's our son of a bitch."

—FDR, on Anastasio Somoza.

Today, with the Reagan administration clamoring for aid to the Nicaraguan Contras and a Democratic-backed bill in the House requesting five million dollars for rebels in Cambodia, liberals are struggling with the proper application of their ideology on the international scene.

Franklin Roosevelt was the patriarch of modern American liberalism. Credited to his legacy is the pervasive (if currently eclipsed) liberal precept that with the ability to help comes a responsibility to help. And that government, as an agent of a nation's collective ability and responsibility, is one of the means by which social change can be effected.

The most important aspect of the Roosevelt revolution was not the actual creation of social programs, but rather the redefinition of government's role as active and interventionist rather than passive and societally isolationist.

This redefinition of government's role had to do with the moral implications of power. But what liberals have come to view as the imperative role of government at home (interventionist), some view with abhorrence when applied abroad (interventionism). Some liberals are unable to leap from the shores and citizens of the U.S. to the shores and citizens of El Salvador, Grenada and Cambodia. The people of these countries are as much human beings as are Americans. Yet, they have suffered or continue to suffer because an influential wing of America's liberal party is unable to transpose liberal domestic values onto other countries and then contextualize that transposition within the realities of international relations.

Liberals, in the U.S., have used laws to achieve their social aims. This is proper; we are a nation governed by laws. But more than a few times in our history, force has been necessary to ensure the sanctity of laws seeking to implement a liberal agenda. Federal government actions

taken on behalf of civil rights rulings in Little Rock, Arkansas and the University of Mississippi are just two examples. As well, liberals are not adverse to impinging on the sovereignty of other governmental institutions, such as states, to force them to abide by liberal legislation. This is correct. Injustice should not be allowed to hide. In the minds of liberals, neither people nor institutions have a sovereign right to protect or inflict injustice.

In the international arena, the U.S. government has no legal authority over other countries as is true with the states

Edward P. Howard

here at home. The question for American liberals is this: Does the lack of U.S. sovereignty over other peoples relieve this powerful country of a moral responsibility to act to eliminate their poverty of wealth and freedom?

I believe that American liberals should redefine America's role in the international sphere as conclusively as they did in the domestic sphere. As they rejected domestic isolationism in favor of domestic interventionism, so should we reject international isolationism in its many current forms in favor of active international interventionism on behalf of other peoples' economic well-being and institutional justice.

"International Law" is nearly a contradiction in terms. There is no international executive to see that laws are enforced. Countries willfully ignore international laws when it is in their best interests or when it is consistent with their ideology. International relations is anarchic. The sovereignty of nations, as a tenet of international law, is a joke.

Did the positions of Pol Pot or Hitler as sovereign rulers of independent nations assuage the moral horror of their genocides? Does the fact that South Africa is an independent country make the immorality of its oppression any less real? And if there is such obvious injustice, and we

have the power to possibly eliminate it, don't we have the responsibility to do as much for people who live far away as we do for people who live down the street? Is our moral responsibility to people of other nations any less because our political responsibility is less?

The Jews and veterans who have protested President Reagan's Bitburg cemetery visit would answer no. So should American liberals.

Interventionism can take many forms. It can mean economic or military aid. It can mean coercive diplomacy, such as sanctions, or passive diplomacy, such as negotiations. It can, as a last resort, mean direct military intervention. But, it should be remembered, when James Meredith wanted to enroll in the University of Mississippi, and, after negotiation and diplomacy, it came down to a choice between either backing down and accepting the injustice of racial segregation or calling out the National Guard; President Kennedy called out the Guard.

The United States started as, and should again become, a revolutionary force in the world. We should adopt the Soviet ethos of self-preservation that understands that if the vanguard of revolution dies, so does the revolution. We should also, however, promote the idea that being for "peace" when the status quo is unjust is being for injustice. Tranquility that supports tyranny is collusion.

American liberals who see international isolationism—or anti-interventionism—as being congruent with their domestic philosophy have short or selective memories.

Isolationist liberals tend to forget that when we were fighting for our own liberty against a distant oppressor, we had quite a bit of crucial help from the other "superpowers" of the period. When thinking about the role of American power in international relations, it might be instructive to imagine how history would have been different had George McGovern been the King of France during the American Revolution.

Edward P. Howard is a senior majoring in political science.

Mike Brown: a monument lost but not forgotten

There has been much talk lately of the departure of GW Basketball coach Gerry Gimelstob and the entrance of new coach John Kuester, but in all the hoopla of hirings and firings, a real loss has been overlooked. At 6'10" and 260 pounds, it may seem hard to have overlooked GW center Mike Brown, but in some ways, he may have already been forgotten.

Not here, he ain't. Mike Brown is perhaps the greatest ball player to have ever played at GW, and certainly the most exciting. Besides his various honors as Atlantic 10

Rookie of the Year (1981), several times Atlantic 10 player of the week, Brown narrowly missed a berth on the United

Elizabeth M. Cosin

States Olympic Team last year, and was named player of the week by Sports Illustrated in 1983. As far as the Smith Center is concerned, no one here will ever forget his 40-point performance while playing on a bad foot last

January.

No one should argue about Brown's talents; we all saw him mature from an inexperienced big man to a feared master of the boards and a quick, agile center with a feather-soft jumpshot and a feared master of the boards. More importantly, Brown was not an athlete that was a student, but a student who was also a good athlete. What we didn't learn from his courage and perseverance on the court, we should have learned from the example he set as a

(See BROWN, p. 12)

GW's annual Spring Fling was held Saturday, April 20 in the Quad on an uncharacteristically hot spring afternoon. With free beer and sodas provided by the Program Board, students could recreate while listening to Trouble Funk, a surprise musical attraction, The Fleshtones or headliner David Johansen. A dunking booth was also set up so that students could take turns attempting to dunk campus leaders such as Program Board Chairman Frank Farricker, GWUSA President Ira Gubernick, GW Hatchet

Editor-in-Chief George Bennett and varsity basketball attraction Mike Brown. A moonwalk booth also offered students a chance to revert to their childhood.

Thurston Hall, GW's largest residence hall, offered their version of a block party on Sunday, April 21. Stretching from 19th to 20th Street on F Street, the Thurston Block Party provided a showcase for GW talent while offering the sun-baked crowd some refreshment. We'll reserve judgment on the majority of GW's musical talents.



**Thurston Block
Party...**



...Spring Fling 1985



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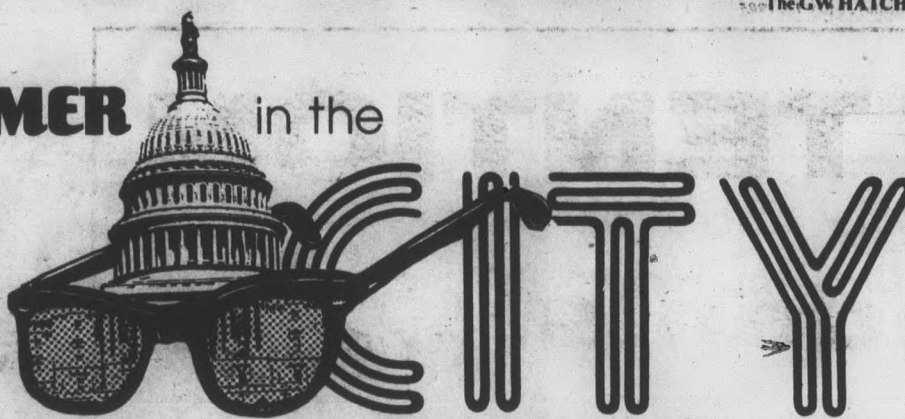
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SUMMER

in the



The GW Hatchet Summer Magazine



George Stevens speaks to James Dean during the filming of 'Giant.'

George Stevens: An American filmmaker's journey

by Merv Keizer

The late film critic James Agee once wrote that George Stevens' film *Alice Adams* was a "portrait of an era." A new film documentary on Stevens' lifetime body of work has been released and it proves that his entire career provided a portrait of an era of American life that is impressive and indelible.

George Stevens: A Filmmaker's Journey traces the history of the

TURN TO PAGE 10

GW Smith Center to host Tears for Fears on June 10

by Merv Keizer

The GW Program Board will present the English group Tears for Fears on June 10 at the Smith Center. The group, on their first United States tour, have established themselves recently with the single "Everybody Wants to Rule the World."

The release of their latest album, *Songs from the Big Chair* have brought the twosome of Curtis Smith and Roland Orzabal, both from the rural English countryside, to the U.S. for a Stateside tour that begins in late May.

Meeting as schoolmates in their early teens, both Smith and Orzabal are steeped in the pop/rock 'n' roll British tradition. With influences ranging from the heavy slashings of

Slade to the darker pop melodies of Peter Gabriel and David Bowie, Tears for Fears has gotten a reputation as a group whose music speaks to the darker side of man's impulses. This attitude shone through on their debut album, *The Hurting*.

Songs from the Big Chair finds the group exploring new territory, musically and emotionally, in a more sophisticated manner. The new single, "Everybody Wants to Rule the World," works as a compelling melange of synthesizer, guitar and vocals, and opens new ground for the duo.

Tickets are \$10 for students and \$13.50 for the general public. The opening act, at presstime, is yet to be announced.



We tried it and we know

The new Coke doesn't add life

by Alan R. Cohen

George Orwell warned us about it in 1984.

It's been a little while since I last picked up that book, but I think the paragraph to which I'm referring read something like this:

"Big Brother will be watching your every move. Love will be forbidden by the State. They will change the taste of Coca-Cola and make it sweet with a foul aftertaste."

It's finally coming true. In what may be the most frightening indication that Orwell was correct, the Coca-Cola company has changed the formula of their soft drink for the first time in 99 years. The question that has been dominating this newsroom for the past week or so is, "Why? ... Why did they do it?"

The Coca-Cola Company claims that they conducted extensive taste tests which proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the new Coke tastes better than the old Coke. Who did they get to test it, hamsters?

We conducted our own taste test here at The GW Hatchet. Our panel of experts was made up of Managing Editor Merv Keizer, quietly beautiful and loudly intelligent Production Coordinator Jennifer Clement, me, and my youthful roommate, Scott DeGasperis.

We found, unanimously, that the old Coke tasted better than the new Coke, but I was the only one to go so far as to conclude that

Pepsi tastes better than the new Coke. To me, Pepsi is the new heavyweight champ of the WCA (World Caffeine Association), and it'll be a cold day in a Washington August before the new Coke with its pseudo-new can will step into the Cohen Cola ring.

Here are a few comments from the gang:

Merv: The new Coke has too much of an aftertaste.

Scott: There's a little bit more spice in the new Coke; it's a sad statement on our society.

Jennifer: I think Reagan had something to do with it.



Scott: It's still not as sweet as Pepsi.

Merv: There was something smoother about the old Coke.

Alan: I make a motion to change the slogan to 'Pepsi is it.'

Jennifer: I miss the old Coke.

Jennifer: I miss the old Coke a lot.

Merv: This just doesn't do it.

Jennifer: And look at this! can—what the hell is this?

It's being said that life must go on, and that we'll all just get used to the new taste of Coke. It was also said that the *Titanic* was unsinkable.

In my opinion, the folks at

Coca-Cola more than underestimated the nostalgic value of the familiar taste of Coke. If it was "The Real Thing" before, what is it now, "The Realer Thing"? Moreover, is this change in taste a confession that Pepsi really did taste better?

It seems that the executives at Coca-Cola got a little lost in all the hoopla over Nutrasweet, the new wonder sweetener that's supposed to be about 25 million times sweeter than sugar. The great thing about the old Coke was that you could drink about 10 cans of it the night before an exam and stay up all night studying. You ever try doing that with Pepsi? Good luck—that sugar overdose will start setting in at about can number three, and the advanced stages of paranoid schizophrenia should become a reality by the end of the first six-pack.

A very wise person once said, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." Another way of putting that is, "If you already have the leading share of the cola market, don't make your product taste like a can of sweat."

My prediction is that the Coca-Cola Company will eventually bring back the old Coke in one way or another. Maybe they'll call the new stuff "Coke Light" or the old stuff "Coke Original," but for the time being, I'm seriously considering becoming part of the Pepsi generation. What did Orwell have to say about that?

Arts

Documentary traces the career of the American director George Stevens

from page 9

American director responsible for *A Place in the Sun*, *Shane*, *Giant*, *Gunga Din*, *Swingtime*, and *The Diary of Anne Frank*. Written, produced and directed by his son George Stevens Jr., the movie spans the cinematic life of the elder Stevens from his days as a cameraman with the Hal Roach studios through his tenure as a film chronicler of World War II to his years as a Hollywood film director of renown.

Stevens' story begins when he was a 10-year old and received a Brownie camera from his parents, both of whom were actors in San Francisco. By the age of 17 he had become an assistant cameraman with Hal Roach Studios, the cinematic birthplace of such phenomenal talents as Buster Keaton and Laurel and Hardy. In fact, Stevens worked as a gag writer and cameraman on 35 Laurel and Hardy films—an experience that he said made him "understand something about the human condition."

He eventually broke with the Roach Studios and began making films for RKO. He made seven pictures in five years that "reflected the optimism of the '30's." Among those films were *Alice Adams* starring Katharine Hepburn and Fred MacMurray, *Swing Time* with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, and *Gunga Din* which employed the talents of Cary Grant, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Sam Jaffe. All these

movies carried a visual and emotional impact of inestimable proportions, yet they were wholly different from one another. This quality stretched throughout his life and made a large imprint on the material he chose.

The comic dinner scene of *Alice Adams* with Hepburn desperately trying to keep up imaginary social pretensions, *Swing Time's* poetic dance of parting between Rogers and Astaire, and the courage of Sam Jaffe's *Gunga Din* are amplified by interviews with some of the principals who offer insights into Stevens' process of creating some of the screen's most luminous moments.

Stevens also directed the first Spencer Tracy/Katharine Hepburn feature, *Woman of the Year*. It epitomized a comedic style borne out of real personalities and launched an endearing pairing between two actors that may have no equal in film history. His last film before World War II was *The More the Merrier* with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea, and it would be his last comedy.

Stevens' viewing of Leni Riefenstahl's *Triumph of the Will*, a film that documented Nazi Germany in all its infamous glory, "influenced his life more than any other film." Stevens enlisted in the Army and in 1943 under the direction of Gen. Eisenhower documented the only color footage of the cataclysm that was WWII. The writer Irwin Shaw, another member of the film unit



George Stevens (far left) directs Cary Grant, Jean Arthur and Ronald Colman in 'The Talk of the Town.'

said, "George had the high sense of the fate of the world."

The brutal images of the Normandy invasion, ravaged villages and the concentration camp at Dachau are brought to crystalline distinction by the color footage. With the fortieth anniversary of VE Day and Reagan's recent trip to Bitburg in everyone's mind, this film record is the most remarkable part of this documentary. The uncomprehending stares of German prisoners of war and the record of man's inhumanity to man comes through clearly, and it changed Stevens.

Stevens' post WWII film career centered around three films known as his American trilogy. *A Place in the Sun*, for which he won an Oscar, *Shane*, and *Giant* are all meditations on the American Dream imbued with a vision, that while not caustic was certainly examining.

George (Montgomery Clift),

the main character of *A Place in the Sun*, is looking for his own place in the sun, and Stevens finds in him all that America aspires to be. Unfortunately, this desire brings his downfall. *Shane*, the most praised Western aside from *High Noon*, does much the same thing in examining the quality of violence in American society. Stevens used Arthurian legend filtered through the eyes of a child to explore America's fascination with guns. The final gun battle between Alan Ladd and Jack Palance is a masterpiece of filmmaking. *Giant*, a generational saga of a Texas oil family, starred '50's film icon James Dean as the outsider who gets rich. Stevens figured out long ago that money changes everything.

Stevens eventually made his WWII picture in 1958. *The Diary of Anne Frank*, based on the book, viewed the war through the eyes of a 14-year old Jewish girl whose belief, "in spite of every-

thing, that people are good at heart," did not save her from the cruelty of the concentration camps.

Stevens made only two films after that. *The Greatest Story Ever Told*, an interpretation of Jesus Christ's life, and *The Only Game in Town* which starred Warren Beatty and Elizabeth Taylor, were his Hollywood send-offs.

Stevens died in 1975 and his son found all his diaries, films and memorabilia in his storeroom. George Stevens Jr. has created a documentary that stretches far beyond analyzing his father's work. This film is about America, in all its glory and defects. The elder Stevens once explained that film audiences, "don't come just to escape and be entertained, but to learn about themselves." Stevens' films did more than entertain; they painted a portrait of an American journey through time.

Albert Brooks finds it easy to get 'Lost in America'

by Alan R. Cohen

It's pretty easy to get lost in America; maybe it's easier to get lost in America than it is to "drop out" and find yourself in America.

In his latest film, *Lost in*

America, writer, director and star Albert Brooks makes it perfectly clear that getting lost is the easy part. What he fails to determine is what is the hard part: dropping out or finding yourself.

Lost in America is Brooks' third and best film to date,

following the moderately unsuccessful *Real Life* and the equally unspectacular *Modern Romance*. *Lost in America* is, by declaration, an updated yuppie version of *Easy Rider*, but Brooks fails really to add anything new to the concept of dropping out—except that

he and his wife (Julie Hagerty) take with them \$145,000 and a brand new Winnebago, including a microwave with a browning element.

Brooks sees responsibility—or more specifically the need for a lack of it—at the heart of their variety of motivations for dropping out. But ultimately it is the need for some responsibility that prevents Hagerty and Brooks from ever dropping out completely. Of course it isn't just responsibility that drives them back into the semi-eagerly awaiting arms of yuppie America; it's also money.

This is where Brooks seems to falter slightly. Is it that the seasoned yuppie cannot deal with dropping out, or is it that he cannot deal with being poor? (Hagerty gambles away their entire life's savings—their "nest egg"—on the couple's first night away from Los Angeles.) More important, is it possible to drop out of society without also being poor?

If the answer is no, which Brooks appears to be asserting it

is, then his script has one fatal flaw: it mixes voluntary and involuntary aspects of dropping out. Maybe driving around in a \$45,000 mobile home with a "nest egg" of \$145,000 isn't really dropping out, but if so why not? There's a lot to be said for quitting your \$100,000-a-year job and going "On the Road," especially if your previous definition of irresponsibility was sleeping in the garage.

What Brooks does not achieve thematically he more than makes up for comedically. *Lost in America* is, as the commercials keep telling us, one of the most hilarious movies of 1985. Albert Brooks does a pretty good Woody Allen impersonation, and considering that the Woodman has been having a bit of a dry spell lately, it's a welcome addition to the steadily growing collection of written by-directed by-and starring genre of neurotic-comedies. You'll have better luck getting lost in the humor of, rather than trying to find yourself in, *Lost in America*.



Albert Brooks and Julie Hagerty star in 'Lost in America'

Music

'Nervous Nights' from Philadelphia's Hooters

by Gage Johnston

The Hooters, the five-man band out of Philadelphia, have finally come out with a record on a major label. *Amore*, their debut album, appeared on the little known Antenna record label. The album sold well in the D.C. area which, needless to say, caught the attention of Columbia Records. The Hooter's manager signed them on, an act which got her promptly fired. The new album, *Nervous Night*, tries to be pop and artsy at the same time. The tunes carry a funny lilt while the lyrics tend to convey a tormented streak.

The songs have a great deal of variety, moving from heartfelt ballads to catchy rock 'n' roll. With a mandolin, a sax, and a "hooter" (actually a mouth organ), to compliment the more common band instruments of guitar, bass and keyboards, the band comes up with musical innovations that keep this album from being run of the mill. The album is not technopop or new wave. The material is just a little too guitar oriented for that, but it's not straight rock either. You won't be blown away by the hard driving intensity of the album.

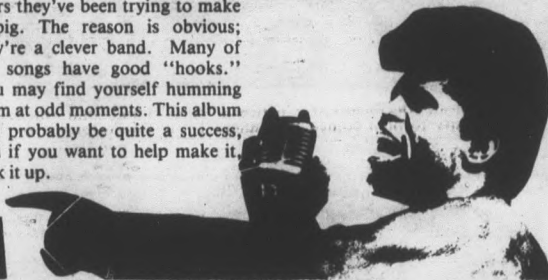
If you missed *Amore* don't

worry too much, this album contains three remixes: "All You Zombies," "Hanging on a Heartbeat," and "Blood from a Stone." These songs give you the flavor of the first album. If you're impressed, buy it. The latter two are much improved from their earlier album. "Hanging on a Heartbeat" could become very popular, if you're into that sort of thing. "All you Zombies" just isn't as tight as on the previous album, although it does have a pretty good guitar solo. Also, "Where do the Children Go" is a duet with Patty Smyth, which some people may consider a bonus. "Nervous Night," the title cut, is not on the album; however, it is included on the tape as a bonus cut. The songs aren't always as emotionally charged as they should be at times, but many are danceable, and they are all enjoyable.

The Hooter's have had quite a following in Philadelphia for the years they've been trying to make it big. The reason is obvious; they're a clever band. Many of the songs have good "hooks." You may find yourself humming them at odd moments. This album will probably be quite a success, and if you want to help make it, pick it up.



'GET YER YA-YA'S OUT'



Live albums that wipe out summertime blues

by Keith Wasserman

"Summertime, summertime, sum-um-summertime." Dancing in the moonlight. Partying on the Mall. Beers and barbecues. July 4 with the Beach Boys. You name it, the summer's got it. Yet how would summer be without the tunes? Probably unbearably hot. So you gotta do something. Martha Reeves still says it best of all: "Summer's here and the time is right for dancing in the streets." So you turn it up full blast.

There are beat boxes blasting and car stereos pumping out the sounds all over the place. All summer long outdoor concerts will be held, and it's great to hear artists live. But even if you cannot get to the shows, there are some albums that really can put you right in the front row. Live albums are still pretty good. Recently, the Talking Heads' album *Stop Making Sense* and U2's *Under a Blood Red Sky* showed what those bands are capable of in front of an audience. Remember how Peter Dinklage made his career off of his live album? These albums can really have an effect on a performer's career. Since it's summertime and since live is the way it's meant to be played, here's a list of some of the best live albums available. Turn it up and let the summer ride.

● The Who - *Live at Leeds* -

"Crackling noises are okay" All the power and rage of auto-destruct rock and pop nihilism in forty-five minutes.

● Bob Dylan and the Band - *Before the Flood* - Dylan rein-terprets some of his greatest songs and the best backup band adds a little help.

● Otis Redding - *Live in Europe* - One of the great vocal performances of all time. If Otis can't move you, then nobody can.

● Bob Marley - *Live - Pungent*, prodigious jammin' that lights up Trenchtown.

● The Rolling Stones - *Get Your Ya-Yas Out* - Barely controlled hysteria by the reigning Satanic Majesties. "Come on Little Queenie, let's shake it."

● James Brown - *Live and Laidout at The Apollo* - Soul man extraordinaire gives it his all.

● Van Morrison - *It's Too Late to Stop Now* - Irish muse meets Irish madman.

● B.B. King - *Live at The Regal* - Doctor of the blues burns down Chicago ten years before the riots.

● Bruce Springsteen Live: No, he still has not released a live album but there are several bootleg recordings that are fantastic— *Winterland '78*, *You Can Trust Your Car to the Man Who Wears the Star '76* and *Fire on the Fingertips '71*.

by Elizabeth M. Cosin

The one certainty one will always find with a new Rickie Lee Jones album is that nothing is for certain. Her latest, *The Magazine* is no exception, but it does prove that she has emerged as a creative and important voice in the tradition of Van Morrison and Joni Mitchell.

Magazine ebbs and flows along a winding path of stolen moments from childhood memories, innocence and love. Jones's music is at once spiritually stimulating and powerful as her voice ambles through the material. It is her voice that focuses her message and laughs along with the rest of *Magazine*. And yet her voice is the most unpredictable part of the album—never turning in quite the direction you think it's going. If it does bend the right way, it never sits still too long.

Magazine immediately defines Jones's unlimited boundaries with "Gravity's" persistent pull. The song moves effortlessly from a prelude of somber strings to a bright rhythm that is so subtle it almost passes unnoticed. "Juke Box Fury" follows and reaches the heart of her appeal. The song

is not marked by any superficial pop clichés, but draws influences from a combination of rock, R & B, and jazz without sounding like anyone else. Jones's voice peaks as she reminds us about the fun part of rock and roll: "You don't know what you've got/ You can make it even! You got a Juke Box."

"It Must Be Love" and "Magazine" finish off side one with a bang. In "It Must Be Love" Jones's voice nips and tucks through a jazz inflected vocal that suggests a barely audible word or phrase which is made clear by her delicate phrasing.

Side two opens with "The Real End," the album's most uplifting tune, and the question, "Can I tell you about it?" The song's theme is bouncing back, even in the face of "The Real End." Jones furnishes us with the advice: "If you can give, well, it just might work out."

"Deep Space" recalls a sort of childhood memory as a restless dream with Jones's voice a constant reminder of the eeriness and innocence of a child's dream. The song pulls you into a somber state of mind, but "Runaround" yanks you right back out. Its searing rock 'n' roll rhythm bangs out

Jones's final commitment: "Take a deep breath/ And break the chain."

"Rorschachs" completes *The Magazine* with a strange gaze into the pictures of the Rorschach test. The first part, "The Unsigned Painting" revolves around a childhood reminiscence of Sundays at church and bake sales. "The Weird Beast" ends her dream. "Someday you'll meet a stranger/ locations everywhere you go/ All of the science you've kept in bottles/ Because/ Someday this dream is going to end...A Weird Beast/is going to come our way."

The song features an interesting prelude entitled "Theme For The Pope" which mixes James Newton Howard's string arrangement with Jones's synthesizers. Newton Howard also coproduces the album with Jones.

What remains consistent on *Magazine* is its remarkable departure from what other musical artists are doing today. In doing so, Jones has emerged as one of the most provocative songwriters in music today. *Magazine* may not be for everyone, but if you want something different, it's worth a listen.

Rickie Lee Jones' stolen moments and memories



GW's monumental loss becomes the NBA's huge gain

BROWN, from p.5

human being. Always soft spoken, Brown was everyone's best friend on campus. In the three years that I've been on campus, he was the one student who never thought twice about saying hello or stopping to chat a minute. Even though we shared a class together, I rarely saw him, and yet, he still remembers my name.

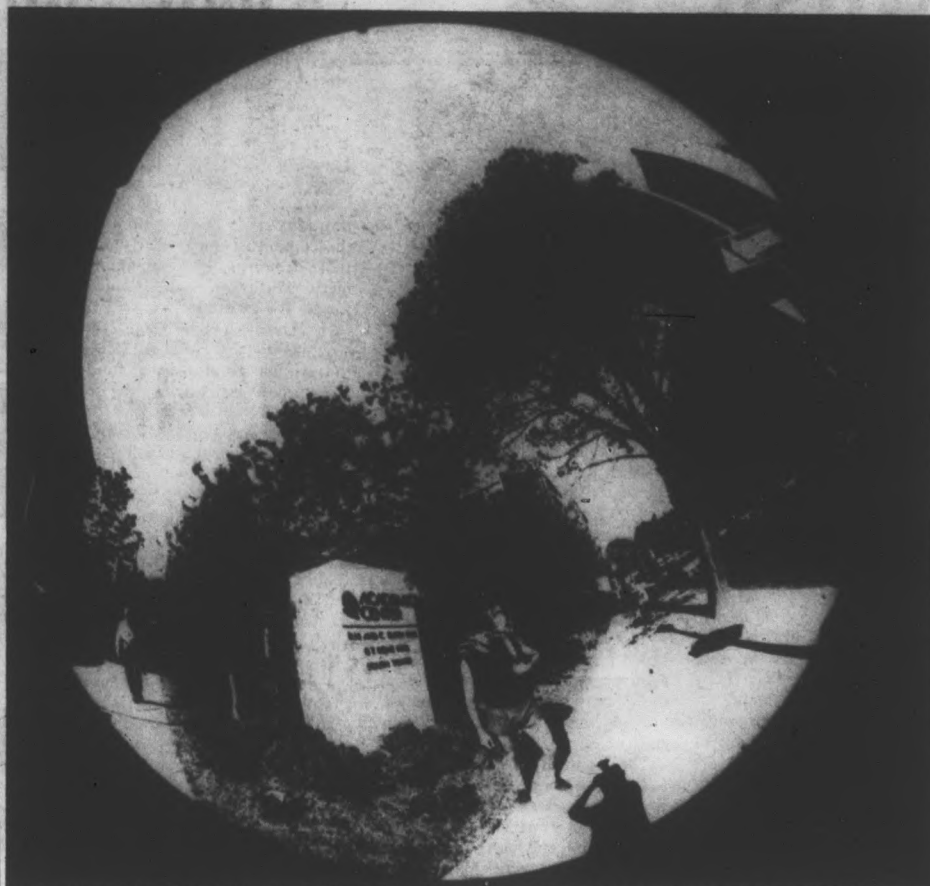
He has publicly stated that he doesn't drink, smoke, or take drugs, and with a barrage of sports related drug problems in the news, it is a relief that at least some players are straight. On top of this, he had arguably one of the biggest smiles (if not frowns) as he walked down the aisle at the Columbian College Convocation to receive a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminology.

Brown has said he came to GW to get an education and to be a integral part of a growing basketball program. It was certainly a chance—there was no big television exposure like bigger schools, and little hope (then) for a championship. He deserved the best and I'm ashamed that he didn't get it. In many ways, Gimelstob must take blame for this failing. Yes, he did help Brown become the best center in the conference, but in building his team he managed to alienate many of his players. In the final analysis, many players left GW because of Gimelstob's attitude—players that would have made Brown stronger by their own contributions and vice-versa.

At any rate, the loss of Mike Brown, (and the NBA's gain) is a rough thing to take, because we are losing more than a great basketball player, we are losing a fine student and a real human being.

Good luck, Mike, and thanks for filling the Smith Center with four years of exciting and moving memories. We will certainly miss you. One final wish: may the dream of a championship that eluded you here become a reality in the NBA.

Elizabeth M. Cosin is a senior majoring in political science.



Frank Thomas



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The Riverside Towers Hotel

GW to lease posh hotel

HOUSING, from p. 1

the foreign service who are between assignments or back for additional training, according to Rashid Ijaz, manager of the hotel.

The price for a night in the hotel ranges from \$65 to \$85.

Every room in the building has cable television, wall to wall carpeting, a heat lamp in the bathroom, and a doorbell. All but nine rooms have electric stoves and full refrigerators. In addition, many of the rooms are equipped with balconies, and there is a sundeck on the roof.

Webster said these amenities would "probably" stay when the University takes over the building on August 1. The University cannot substantially modify the building because it is leasing the

structure and is not the owner.

Webster said the cost of living in the new building would be comparable to the rates charged for the Gutheridge apartments.

"The singles will be a little more, and the doubles will be about the same, but the prices have not been definitely fixed," Webster said. She is not certain if the cost of cable television will be included in the total, but "that's the plan on the tenth of May," she said.

The Riverside Cafe, a separately owned 130-seat restaurant in the basement of the hotel, will be bought out by the University before they occupy the building. Webster did not know if the restaurant would be converted into a Saga dining facility.

Senate cuts CR's funding

SENATE, from p. 3

tionally low amount of funds granted.

"For three years the CR's have been one of the best funded organizations yet, consistently, their programming has not reflected their favored budgeting positions ... It is the opinion of this committee that the CR's must first demonstrate programming merit worthy of more granted funds. We encourage the CR's to earn their matching funds and compile a record of excellence that would warrant further funding at mid-year review," the report stated.

"We feel it was a bad decision. I don't think they took into account how much work we did off campus. We've been able to provide things off campus such as internships, jobs, and rallies in Lafayette Park and at JFK," said CR Vice Chairman Steve Pastorkovich.

"We do intend to bring more events on campus next year," Pastorkovich added. "Come mid-year review, it's my opinion that the Senate will very seriously reconsider their decision ... I think we'll be able to raise the \$600 in matching funds on our own. It'll take a lot of work, but I think we'll be able to do it."

CD President Rick Santos said Friday he too was disappointed with the amount of money given to his organization, but he felt the funding cut for the CR's was appropriate.

"We feel that we should have received much more money. We have brought excellent programming to the University, and in order to increase that programming, we need more money ... The CR's have yet to prove themselves as a group capable of programming and worthy of more

money," Santos said.

Asked whether he thought holding the chairmanship of the Senate finance committee and the vice presidency of the CD's constituted a conflict of interest, Howard, who is also next year's editor of GW's yearbook Cherry Tree responded, "To ensure a fair committee hearing, when the CD's and the CR's came before the Committee, I yielded chairmanship to SGBA Senator Rich Blendon, and he presided over the hearing."

GW Hatchet

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Wednesday, May 29

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Wednesday, June 12

"TWILIGHT
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8:00 PM

Wednesday, June 26

"RISKY
BUSINESS"

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8:00 PM

Wednesday, July 3

"SUPERMAN,
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Wednesday, July 10

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"STAR TREK"

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8:00 PM

Thursday, July 18

"STAR TREK II:
THE WRATH OF
KHAN"

Lisner Auditorium

8:00 PM

Friday, July 19

"STAR TREK III:
THE SEARCH
FOR SPOCK"

Lisner Auditorium

8:00 PM

Wednesday, July 24

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8:00 PM

Wednesday, July 31

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-Victor Kiam, chairman of the board of the Remington Electric Razor Company, at the SGBA graduation ceremony



"Lastly, keep an open mind--but not so open that your brains fall out."

-William J. Bennett, Secretary of Education, at the SEHD graduation ceremony



Student Activities Office
Summer Session Office

Hillel in search of temporary home

Hillel, currently located in the church on 20 Street between H Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, is "actively looking for interim space," according to Hillel Director Rabbi Gerald Serrota.

Hillel must vacate the church by June 30, and construction has not yet begun on its new facility which will be located at 23 and H Streets.

"We didn't want to go ahead [with construction] until we have the money in the bank," Serrota said. Hillel is presently raising money by mailing letters to alumni, parents and faculty—to anyone connected with GW who is interested in having a Hillel on

campus, Serrota added.

"The University does not provide any funds for the building whatsoever," Serrota said. "We have the moral support of the University."

Serrota expects to break ground for Hillel's new home in the next two months and hopes to occupy a section of it by the end of December.

Until then Hillel needs to find an alternative location. Some Hillel Board members own office buildings close to campus, but Hillel needs access to a kitchen for kosher eating. Serrota expects to know where Hillel's interim home will be within the next month.



The current home of Hillel on 20th Street. Hillel will have to leave by June 30.

Trash heap causes Thurston fire

Trash piled outside the door of a third floor trash chute in Thurston Hall caught on fire Saturday, May 4.

The actual cause of the fire is unknown, but it was determined to be "accidental," according to acting Director of the Office of Safety and Security Curtis Goode.

Goode suspects someone emptied an ashtray in the garbage or was disposing of something hot. It was not actually the trash, but "something in the trash," Goode added.

The trash chutes had been full from people moving out for the summer, so trash was piled outside the door, Goode said.

The sprinkler system came on, and the damage was minimal, Goode said.

"No one was hurt," said Barbara McGraw, Thurston resident director. The building was evacuated immediately. "By just looking at it [the damage], there is not a lot," McGraw said. "It was contained in a small area."

Director of Physical Plant Robert Burch estimated the damage to be less than \$1,000.

The fire burned a couple square feet of wall covering, Burch said. There was also some smoke damage to an adjacent room, and water from the sprinkler system soaked the carpet.

"This was the first fire we had this year; the rest were false alarms," McGraw said.

Burglary suspect runs into security officer

by Keith Wasserman
Hatchet Staff Writer

A GW security officer apprehended a man who allegedly had burglarized the School of Government and Business Administration (SGBA) Information Office after the suspect ran into him at the corner of 21 and G Streets.

James Cornell Wilkerson, 29, was being chased by SGBA Information Director Martha Long when he ran into Security Officer Keith Cassells on Thursday, April 25, according to GW Office of Safety and Security.

Long was returning to her office when

she saw a man who said he was looking for the personnel office. She immediately grew suspicious and yelled to a professor to call security. Wilkerson then ran out the G Street exit of the SGBA building. Long followed him, and Cassells caught the suspect soon afterwards.

Wilkerson was then escorted to Officer Joel D. Harwell who searched the suspect and found in the suspect's underwear Long's checkbook, driver's license, GW I.D., and various other cards.

When Harwell frisked the suspect, Long said he discovered, "there was something hard in his underpants; it turned out to be

my checkbook."

Long said she locked the door of the Information Center and pulled down the protective window. It is believed the suspect opened the information window, climbed in and took her belongings.

Acting Director of the Office of Safety and Security Curtis W. Goode was pleased with the arrest. There was "good assistance from the victim, Mrs. Long, in identifying the alleged burglar, and our officers responded quickly to apprehend the subject."

Long was also happy with the result. "Our security did a good job," Long said.

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University Historian dead

KAYSER, from p. 1

1930 to 1962, he was Dean of University Students. He became a full professor emeritus when he retired from teaching in 1967.

Kayser had been the Historian of the University since 1967. He published two volumes on the subject of the GW community—"Brick Without Straws", a history of the school, which appeared in 1970, and "A Medical Center," which appeared in 1973. The latter recounted the development of medical education at the school.

In 1962, the University conferred on him an honorary degree of laws. He was also one of the first to receive the George Washington Award in 1976. And in 1984, GW established the Elmer Louis Kayser professorship in history.

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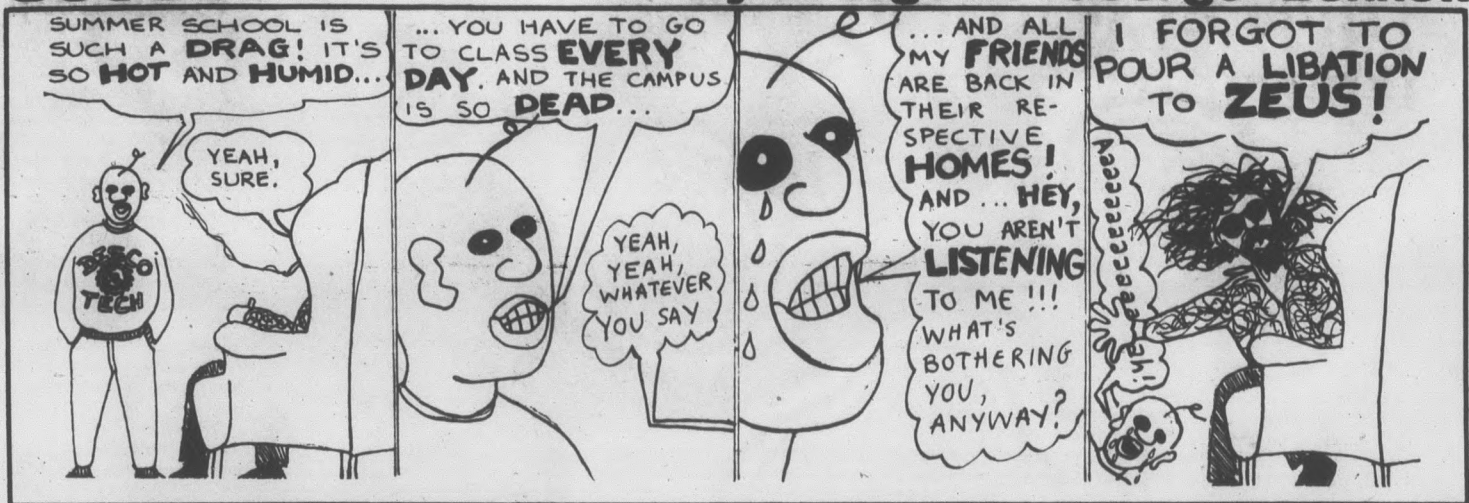
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by George M. "George" Bennett

**GW Hatchet Trivia**

1. Whose cow started the Chicago fire of 1871?
2. Whose figure was used by Walt Disney Studios as a model for Tinkerbell?
3. How deep is "mark twain"?
4. On what religious holiday was Abe Lincoln assassinated?
5. Who lived at 221 B Baker Street?
6. Who was Goldfinger's bodyguard?
7. In terms of area, what is the second largest country in the world?
8. What U.S. state has the longest border with Canada?
9. In a deck of cards, which two suits contain the one-eyed jacks?
10. Who is the murder victim in the game Clue?
11. What is the most landed on property in the game Monopoly?

Answers to GW Hatchet trivia appear on page 19.



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Features

College newspapers train young journalists

by Andrew P. Molloy

About three years ago Washington, D.C. was a one paper town. Everybody read The Washington Post. Since then two new competitors have hit the streets: the Washington Times and USA Today. By simple addition one would assume that D.C. is now a three paper town. Well, not exactly.

In addition to the big names there are also some lesser known weeklies, bi-monthlies and monthlies. These publications tend to cater to a specific audience or interest group. In between the big city publications and the special interest papers, there is another group of publications that remains a breeding ground for the journalists of tomorrow—the college newspapers.

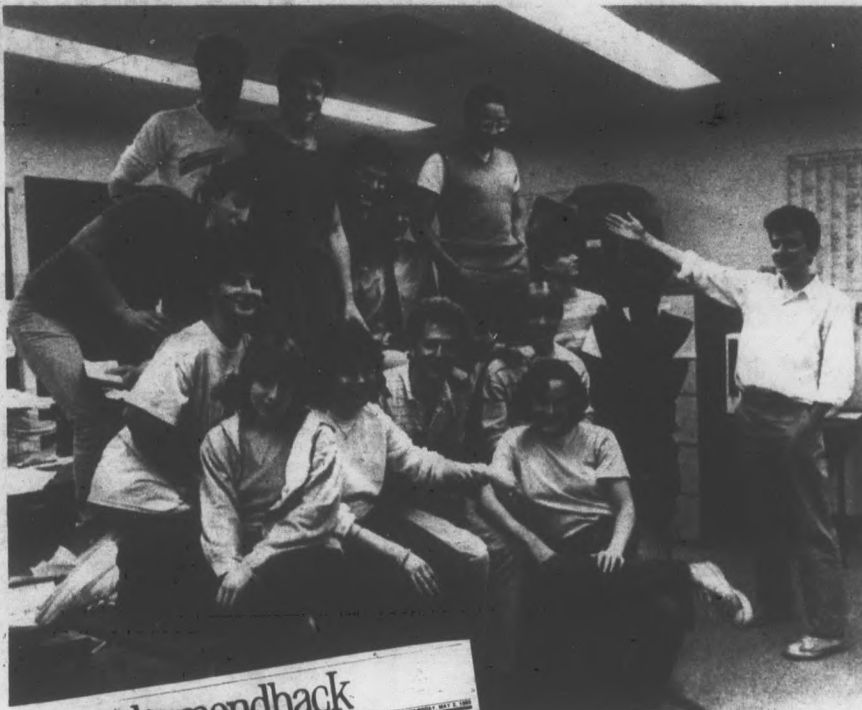
Washington D.C. has a lot of colleges. Some are big and famous, some are big, some are famous, some are smaller and less famous, and some don't even have their own newspapers. Many of them do, though, and some are very good publications.

Washington can lay claim to some fairly impressive college publications: The Diamondback at the University of Maryland, The GW Hatchet, and the American University Eagle. All three are the official student papers of their respective schools and each produces a product worth reading. "We tend to think of ourselves as budding professionals," says an editor at the Eagle, an opinion held by staffers on all three papers.

The University of Maryland at College Park is a huge school with a big newspaper. Of the thousands of colleges in the U.S., only 1,100 have student newspapers, only 102 are dailies. The Diamondback is one of these dailies. The Diamondback boasts a staff of nearly 200 employees, a figure larger than many small town newspapers. With nearly 40,000 students criss-crossing its campus daily, the University of Maryland is larger than most small towns, which means that its paper covers a lot of journalistic ground.

Perhaps it would be best to look at the Diamondback as though it were a small town newspaper. In fact, except for the paper's offices and paste up shop which occupy the third floor of the south campus dining hall on the UMD campus, the Diamondback has little official affiliation with the University. It is now a completely independent paper; however, it hasn't always been so.

Until 1970 the Diamondback was the University of Maryland's official newspaper. The University was responsible for the paper's financial operations and for the paper's editorial content. When, in the late sixties, anti-Vietnam war stories appearing in the paper contained such heralded prose as



(above) The GW Hatchet editorial staff for 1984-85. Author is standing at rear left. (left) A copy of the University of Maryland Diamondback.

"Nixon, pull out like your father should have," the university rethought its connection with the Diamondback.

According to a series of articles written by Diamondback staff writer Tony Pipitone in April 1982, "those acts and others infuriated (Maryland state) legislators who were forced to admit to their constituency that students paid \$75,000 to keep publications going." (Pipitone's article, which he originally intended to be a short series on the history of The Diamondback, took over six months to research and write). In 1970 the University of Maryland severed all ties with the paper, and it became completely independent from the University under the supervision of Maryland Media Inc.

Also based in the south campus dining hall, Maryland Media Inc. is the mother company of three publications at UMD., providing production and paste-up facilities. Its president, Michael Fribush, worked for the Diamondback in

1970, the year Maryland Media Inc. was established. Since then he has been involved with one of the largest and most lucrative college media companies in the country. Fribush admits that the set up enjoyed by Maryland Media and the Diamondback is "not common" but says it is profitable. "How profitable we don't know ... that's something we like to keep secret," he said.

According to Pipitone's article, except for a loss during its first two years, "Maryland Media has become the most lucrative group of student publications in the nation." The company also publishes the bi-monthly Black Explosion and the monthly Mitzpeh.

The arrangement with Maryland Media Inc. is beneficial to both the University and to the Diamondback. As a fully independent paper, the Diamondback no longer causes headaches for the University. This means complete editorial independence and a profit which

goes right back to the source that earned it, an option which many college newspapers don't have.

At the GW Hatchet, which netted over \$60,000 last year, the George Washington University skims the profit from the paper, according to Advertising Manager Tom Donegan. That money goes to pay off the debts the paper has incurred. In 1982 GW purchased the paper's Compugraphic computer system for \$125,000. Any profit goes to pay off that debt to the University, according to Kelly Eaton, GW Hatchet business manager. Even if the GW Hatchet didn't have any debts, the University would still take any profit and the paper would have to start from scratch every fiscal year. This has its advantages because if the paper loses money, the University will absorb the loss.

At American University, the system is similar. "Technically we make a profit but it all gets plugged back into the paper," said Dan Cusimano, managing

editor for the Eagle. The Eagle does not own its computer equipment; it leases it from the University's School of Communication.

Working as an editor at the Diamondback, The GW Hatchet or the American University Eagle requires more than a passing interest in writing; it requires long hours of hard work.

Although the Diamondback is "one of the higher paid student papers in the country," the pay still isn't that great, according to Assistant Managing Editor A.R. Hogan. For each issue the editorial staff is allotted \$150 for its efforts. When that amount is broken down among all the staffers, the final total adds up to about \$1.50 per hour for editors, who estimate they work 60-70 hours per week.

"The people aren't up here because it's well paying," Hogan said, "they're up here to get experience and become journalists. Like most colleges, the University of Maryland does not require its journalism students to work on the student paper."

According to Assistant News Editor John Springer, editors leaving the Diamondback and heading into the "real world" of journalism set their sights high and seek jobs on major urban newspapers. When asked if he thought that was a realistic goal, Springer said, "From the Diamondback I do. I don't know if from the Hatchet you can. The Diamondback has the reputation in the journalism community."

At the GW Hatchet, which publishes bi-weekly, and at the weekly Eagle, the workload is only slightly less demanding. In September 1984 the GW Hatchet's editor, managing editor and news editor found themselves working 35 to 45 hours per week. At the Eagle, Managing Editor Dan Cusimano calls the office his "second home."

According to George Bennett, editor-in-chief of the GW Hatchet for 1984-85, this year the managing editor's salary went from \$45 to \$65 per week and full editors made \$50 per week, up from \$35 the year before. As editor-in-chief, Bennett receives a full tuition stipend.

At the Eagle the situation is different. The editor-in-chief and managing editor are the only two paid positions. Although no exact figures were given, David Aldridge, editor-in-chief, says his salary is about one-tenth the total tuition figure.

The three papers are now operating on their summer schedules, putting out either a limited number of issues, or none at all. It is doubtful if September will bring any major changes. In the field of journalism, change sometimes comes slowly. For the staffers of these papers, one change will come quickly; they will be out of college and into the real world.

Sports

Kuester named head basketball coach

by Rich Katz
Sports Editor

John Kuester, head basketball coach at Boston University for the past two years, will take over as head coach of the GW men's basketball team, replacing Gerry Gimelstob who resigned on April 2. The announcement, made by Men's Athletic Director Steve Bilsky, marks the end of a tedious and exhausting search for a replacement.

"I am very honored and flattered to be named the new head basketball coach at GW. I feel GW is an ideal situation because it offers both a coach and players so many fine opportunities," Kuester said in a May 3 press release.

In his two seasons at BU, Kuester led the Terriers to a 16-13 record in 1983-84 and a semifinal finish in the ECAC North Atlantic Conference (NAC). This season, the Terriers finished 15-15 while advancing to the ECAC

NAC final which they dropped to Northeastern, 68-67, just one point shy of an NCAA tournament berth.

Mike Cohen, a GW assistant coach since 1981, was the first member to be named to Kuester's coaching staff as "associate coach," according to Kuester. Cohen was given heavy consideration during the search for GW's top men's coaching post.

Rodney Johnson, an assistant coach under Kuester at Boston University, will also be weighed heavily for an assistant coaching position at GW. Johnson is presently being considered for the BU spot Kuester vacated.

Kuester, as the new coach of the Colonials, inherits a program coming off a mediocre 14-14 season and controversial relations between Gimelstob and his players.

Looking at the immediate future, Kuester believes the team he fields next season will flaunt

aggressiveness in an attempt to compensate for the pivotal loss of 6-10, 260 pound center Mike Brown, who graduated on May 5.

"We have a nucleus of people that we can look to to be competitive in the Atlantic 10," Kuester said.

Kuester noted specifically the strong backcourt of point guards Mike O'Reilly and Joe Dooley. This advantage, according to the coach, will change the style of play GW adapted under Gimelstob.

"We have good athletes so we will play an up tempo. We will utilize our quickness because we don't have great size," Kuester said. He plans to have his team push the ball up the court and run a motion offense while utilizing many defensive tactics.

Perhaps these strategies will help Kuester in reaching the goals he sets for himself at GW. He aims at being competitive in the Atlantic 10, then winning the

Atlantic 10 and possibly earning a berth to the NCAA tournament.

In attempt to upgrade GW's position in the Atlantic 10, Kuester said his first priority is "getting recruiting to improve situations." He also hopes to take advantage of the "wealth of talent in the D.C. area."

Brian Wool, a New York sharp-shooter, is the first of Kuester's recruits. The newcomer to GW signed a letter of national intent on May 3.

Kuester, 30, also served for two seasons (1981-82 and 1982-83) as an assistant under Rick Pitino at BU, the latter having moved to an assistant position with the New York Knicks and a head coaching job at Providence. During Pitino's years, BU went 19-9 and 21-10, respectively.

A standout backcourt player (Kuester teamed with Phil Ford) at North Carolina under Dean Smith from 1973-1977, he is familiar with the game and what it



John Kuester

takes to win. In his final year of college eligibility, the Tar Heels lost to Marquette in the NCAA tournament championship game. Kuester went on to play three years in the NBA with the Kansas City Kings (1977-78), the Denver Nuggets (1978-79), and the Indiana Pacers (1979-80). Following his short-lived professional stint, Kuester was coach of Richmond in 1980-1981 before moving on to BU.

Sports shorts

Tennis

With first-year coach Eddie Davis and playing a tough fall and spring schedule, the GW men's tennis was in store for a season that was full of pitfalls and highlights. The team's overall record fell just below the .500 mark. The Colonials finished with 16-14 record for the year. In the fall the team was 5-1 and this spring, the team record was 11-13.

In tournament play, the GW netmen captured first in the Capital Collegiate Conference Tournament and the Salisbury State Tournament. They finished second in the Old Dominion Tournament and fifth in the Atlantic 10 Championships.

Despite showing some solid tournament play, the team was faced with some injury problems and the loss of solid player Dan Rosner in the spring.

On the success of the team Davis said, "I feel the year was successful, but I'm eagerly looking ahead to 1985-86. We won almost all of the consolation titles in the Atlantic 10 Championship this year, I feel with more hard work, we will take the first place honors next year."

Baseball

As was predicted by GW baseball coach John Castleberry, this baseball season was a year in transition for his squad. With one of the most ambitious spring schedules in GW baseball history, the Colonials posted a 18-20-2 overall record and an 8-4 mark in the Atlantic 10 Conference. Once again, the hitting attack proved

extremely productive, improvement was shown defensively, but the mound corps did not improve sufficiently to help the Colonials turn the corner.

A bright spot this season was the hitting of second baseman Kevin Fitzgerald. For much of the season, Fitzgerald led the team, the nation, the D.C. area, and the Atlantic 10 in hitting, home runs, and RBI. Fitzgerald and shortstop Tom Carroll waged a battle down to the wire for the team batting crown, which Carroll took in the final two weeks of the season. Carroll had 11 doubles, four triples, 13 home runs and 54 RBIs. His 13 home runs was a new GW record for the most runs in one season.

Despite some spectacular hitting for the team, the team pitching ERA was a dismal 7.07.

"This year was indeed one of transition," Castleberry said. "I think we accomplished one of our objectives in developing more discipline on the team. Now we have to grow off that. We ended up losing nine games after taking the lead into the final innings. Our pitching was improved, but still has a long way to go. I can't wait for next year to begin."

Golf

Little if anything is ever heard from the GW golf team. Always hiding in the mist of obscurity, the golf team this year disposed of the mist and posted one of its most successful spring seasons in years under the direction of first-year coach Vern Caswell. The team played primarily in tournament competition playing only four dual matches all season. The team

record was a decent 2-2. The wins came over Loyola of Maryland and Western, Maryland. Losses came at the hands of regional opponents Catholic University and Army.

For the first time since 1971, GW won the annual spring D.C. III Tournament by beating area powerhouses American and Georgetown Universities. GW totaled 1,203 strokes for the three-round competition. Georgetown was second with 1,241 and American placed third with 1,248 strokes for the tourney.

Three GW players finished high in the standings. They include sophomore Jamie Winslow, who took medalist honors with rounds of 76-79-76-229; Junior Mike Albert took second with a score of 236, while junior Ken Dickler took third with a score of 240 over three rounds.

Crew

Every year, the GW men's crew team prepares hard for their head-to-head competition with cross-town rival Georgetown University. Last year, the Varsity Eight crew pulled an upset by beating the Hoyas for by one-tenth of a second in the D.C. area Championship—also known as the Cadle Cup. For the first time in over two decades, GW came home a winner. GW topped last year's win by beating Georgetown for a second time in a row. The Colonials won with a time of 5:30 to Georgetown's 5:53.9 in the varsity eight competition.

The two crews which met earlier in the year split those meetings. In the Cadle Cup Championship race

GW took an early lead, but all the crews had to restart the race after two recreational canoeists rowed in the path of the Georgetown canoe. Despite a freshman stroke suffering from stomach pains, the GW crew was able to row a powerful race and come out on top.

Women

The spring season was neither good nor bad for the women's tennis team. The squad posted a mediocre 1-3 record. But, countered with very strong tournament play in the Salisbury State Tournament, the Colonial women placed fourth out of 19 participating in the tourney. In the Atlantic 10 Championship Tournament, the team placed third. In opening round competition, GW decisively dismantled their opponent, University of Massachusetts, 8-1. Semi-final action saw the Colonials pitted against a tough Penn State squad. The Lions beat GW, 2-7. Vying for third place in the tournament, the Colonials came back to beat West Virginia, 5-3.

Bilsky

Earlier this week, the Washington Post reported that Steve Bilsky, GW's men's athletic director, is among many candidates being considered to run the University of Pennsylvania's sports program. The position became vacant when Charles Harris, athletic director at Penn for the last six years, decided to become athletic director at Arizona State University.

Bilsky, who came to GW 2½ years ago from to Penn, is a former athlete and administrator at the school. According to the Post report, Bilsky has two years remaining on his contract at GW. Bilsky, vacationing with his family in Florida since Wednesday, was unavailable for comment.

But, the Post reports that sources close to Bilsky said he has had no time to make any decisions. Bilsky has just finished a long and tedious search for a replacement for former men's basketball coach Gerry Gimelstob, who resigned on April 28. GW's new coach is John Kuester from Boston University. Another source said it was almost certain that Bilsky, an all-Ivy League guard his junior and senior years on the basketball team, would be contacted by Penn.

Barer

Kenny Barer, a freshman forward for GW, was one of 12 players named to the United States basketball team that will compete in the Maccabiah games in Israel during July 15-25.

The selection of Barer, a 6-5, 185 pounder from Roslyn, New York, was especially remarkable in that 140 players tried out for a position on the squad.

In his initial season at GW, Barer was limited to reserve duty in which he averaged 2.4 points and 1.4 rebounds while playing in 22 of 28 games.

The U.S. Maccabiah basketball team will be coached by former GW head basketball coach, Gerry Gimelstob.

—compiled by Judith Evans